SPAIN PREPARING.

MAKING READY FOR WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

WORKING ON COAST DEFENSES

AN ATLANTIC FLEET PLACED AT SPAIN'S DISPOSAL,

TROOPS GOING TO PORTO RICO.

SPECIAL ATTENTION BEING PAID TO THE PHILIPPINES.

London Papers Regard a Conflict as Inevitable and Express the Hope That America's Triumph May Be Speedy -El Liberal on the Situation.

London, April 2.-The Madrid correspond ent of the Daily Mail says:

"Spain, acting on the principle, 'Si vis pacem para bellum' (If you wish peace prepare for war), continues her preparations for possible hostilities with America. The coast defenses of the peninsula are in an efficient state, rather more so than two years ago. When the seizure of the Competitor by Lieutenant General Weyler brought the two countries to the verge of hostilities, these defenses were inspected by an eminent Spanish general, and the necessary works have gone quietly on ever since.

"It is publicly announced that the Marquis Cornillas, president of the Spanish trans-Atlantic line, whose vessels ply to Cuba, West Africa and South America, has placed his entire fleet at the disposal of the government. Like those of several nations, the steamers of this line can be converted into cruisers. A successful experiment was made two and a half years ago. when two of the company's vessels were armored and equipped in the space of a few weeks.

"The buying of warships by the United States causes no uneasiness in this country (Spain). The few offered for sale were re jected by Spain on technical grounds; and, besides, the Washington authorities, with their appropriation of \$50,000,000, came rather too late into the market to get good value for their money.

"The ceremony of hoisting the Spanish flag on the steel twin screw schooner yacht Giralda (formerly the property of Mr. H. L. B. McCalmont) was celebrated at Barcelona two days ago by the commander and officers of the Spanish gunboat Pilar. A crew of forty men were placed on board, and they gave the customary three cheers as the Spanish flag and royal navy pennant were hoisted. The Giralda will be ready for action in a few days.

"Besides the two battalions of infantry and the battalion of engineers ordered to the Canaries, half a battalion of artillery and a regiment of marines will be sent there. The bishop of the Canaries, in sympathy with the patriotic movement in Spain, is preparing his own palace and seminary buildings for conversion into barracks and lodgings for the troops. One of the regiments of marines expected from the Philippines will be sent to Porto Rico. with artitlerymen and additional infantry and possibly some guns.

"Reinforcements are also about to be sent to strengthen the garrisons of the Spanish possessions in North Africa, though they are strong enough already, as these ports have an exclusively military character and are always considered as in a state of war. Special attention is also being paid to the Philippines. The standing army sent there to put down the insurrection will be maintained, although not many weeks ago it was proposed to send part of it back to Spain. The Philippine residents of Madrid have sent an address to the government. offering to return to Manilla and to organize there native volunteer regiments to be commanded by Spanish officers of the regular army."

The Times says editorially this morning "There is much to sympathize with in the attitude of both Spain and America. It is easy to see how two proud nations, without many bonds of tradition or social sympathy. may find themselves involved before they fully realize the perils in the grim realities of war."

"It is not unnaturally suspected that Spain's reply to the United States is a device to gain time and to defer the war to the malarious season in Cuba. If Cuba. could attain any form of respectable government under the Spanish flag it would be the best thing that could happen toth for herself and her neighbors; but there is scarcely a gleam of hope that this solution is now possible."

The Daily Mail says: "Every lover of liberty will wish the war as short as it is sure to be decisive. The United States can gain nothing for themselves by fighting Spain unless it be an addition to their honorable record as the apostles of freedom. It is a mere commonplace to say how great is England's anxiety for Amer-

Ican success." The Daily Graphic says: "War may be regarded as inevitable within a very few weeks. The concillatory form of Spain's refusal of the American demand can only produce a short delay. Few reasonable people will question the wisdom of the United States in the course it has adopt-

ed. Spain had her chance and lost it." Madrid, April 1.-The most important comment on the situation this afternoon is that of the ministerial journal, El Liberal, which may be looked upon as undoubtedly reflecting the position of the Spanish government. The paper says: "We have done all we can to remove a pretext for a rupture. If President McKinley refuses our concessions, we, with a quiet conscience, will await any trials which may come, and defend our honor and our rights. The entire nation supports the government. This was the meaning of yesterday evening's enthusiasm. Rich and poor are working together. No one asks whether the sum collected goes for warships. It suffices to know that it will be employed to resist any

foreign pressure. tinual menace and unrest of the past three years. There must be no more debating or haggling. Even rupture is preferred. Intervention is de facto, even now. We deaire and appeal for peace but the limit of

our long-suffering is at an end. We will not be the aggressors, but we will defend our rights with our traditional tenacity and

The Madrid correspondent of the Stand-

"Both United States Minister Woodford and the Spanish ministers show pointed reserve concerning the contents of the Spanish memorandum; but it is said to be a re markably strong restatement of the Span ish case on all the points raised by the United States, and especially in regard to the pacification of Cuba and the settlement of the Cuban question from the Spanish point of view. "In political and diplomatic circles th

situation is deemed critical, because it is difficult for either sace to make concession likely to be acceptable to the other, judging by the attitudes they have maintai in the recent negotiations. The Imparcia says the government has received excellent impressions on the favorable attitude of European Continental powers, whose friend-ly dispositions toward Spain have been strengthened by the fact that the United States and England have lately been drawn closer by their common interests in China. It asserts that the French and Russian governments have asked Spain to state clearly the maximum of concessions she can make to Cuba and the United State with a view of enabling those powers to exercise pressure at Washington in favor of the preservation of peace and the Spanish rule in Cuba.

"El Liberal says that Spain must trust solely to her own energies. I understand this paper echoes the impression that is dominant in diplomatic circles and among many Spanish statesmen. On the other hand, the ministers and their supporters eem still to entertain some hope that President McKinley may hesitate and again attempt to stem the war currents prevailing in his parliament and country now that Spanish reply leaves no doubt that the queen and her ministers will not surrender Cuba without a struggle, however costly and unequal it may prove to be."

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"There is still some hope that the postconement of the untimatum until Monday will give time for the powers to mediate and find a solution. The difficulty consists in finding an acceptable formula for Spain o accept the inevitable independence of The hurry of the American war party is inexplicable here, since it is to American advantage to gain time to com plete her preparations. It is believed, however, that Spain will fall to gain a naval victory in the event of a battle off Cuba. The editorials in the morning papers on the text of the apparent inevitability of war, continue to advise Spain to yield to harsh necessity and express hopes that the delay until Monday will enable a peaceful solution

The news of the arrival of the Spanish torpedo flotilla at Porto Rico reached London too late to appear in this morning's

The Washington correspondent of the Daily Chronicle asserts that yesterday's (Friday's) cabinet discussion "disclosed division of sentiment in the cabinet, the minority strenuously urging peace on the ground that the country would not jus-

SIOUX WANT TO FIGHT. Six Hundred From South Dakota Are Ready to Go to War

Against Spain. Sloux Falls, S. D., April L.-Six 1 undred Sloux Indians, under the leadership of six fighting braves from Pine Ridge agency, have tendered their services to Governor Lee to reinforce the state militia. say they are only too willing to go to war if permitted to fight Spain. Most of the Indians were with Sitting Bull at the massacre of General Custer and the Seventi

Woodford Preparing to Leave, London, April 2.—A special dispatch fron ladrid says United States Minister Wood ford is making the necessary preparations to leave Madrid immediately in the event

A \$320,000 EASTER GIFT. Hath Much, More Is

Given. Chicago, April 1.—An Easter gift of \$220,-Chicago. The donor of almost one-half or the amount is unknown, save to President Harper and the board of trustees. The friends of the university know that it came from a woman and that much President Harper revealed at the twenty-second convocation held to-night. He also announced that Miss Katherine Bruce, of New York, has given \$15,000 outright, and \$15,000 con ditionally to the astronomical work of the university, and that other amounts making a total of \$160,000 have been turned over to the university. John D. Rockefeller will duplicate the gifts, said Dr. Harper.

A WATER BICYCYLE.

Two San Francisco Men Have Invented a New Means of Marine

San Francisco, April 1.-A water bicycle, driven by two men, seated tandem fashion may now daily be seen on San Francisco bay. It was built on original lines by F. O. Winquist, a foreman in the Union iron works, and E. Otsen, who propose to take it up the Yukon. Their strange craft is constructed of aluminum and steel, and it is said a speed of eighteen knots an hour can be made. Severe tests have proven the claims of the inventors and owners. They crossed the bay on the squally day the bark Almy was wrecked, and are preparing for a trip to the Farallon, thirty miles out on the ocean. It was built on original lines by F.

Agrarian Outbreak in Hungary.

Vienna, April 2.—A serious agrarian outbreak has taken place in the Hatzfeld district, near Temesvar, Hungary. There has been a conflict between the rioters and the gendarmes, the former being armed with stones, pitchforks and hatchets. The gerdarmes fired upon the mob and three laborers were killed and several severely wounded. The mob thereupon charged the gendarmes and several were wounded.

Cowboy Band Wanted in Los Angeles Woodbine, Kas., April 1.—(Special.) The cowboy band, made up of G. G. Gillett's herders, has been invited to attend the spring flower festival in Los Angeles, Cal., and it has been promised that all its expenses will be paid. The herders are very busy on the ranch, as Mr. Gillett will ship 10,000 head of cattle north this spring, and it is doubtful if they can be spared for the trip.

Maple Flooring to Be Higher.

Chicago, April 1.-A meeting of the Mawith delegates representing 39 per cent of the operators in this line, was held here last night. After the meeting it was an-nounced that "a substantial advance in prices, to take effect immediately," had agreed upon.

Portugal's Smooth Scheme.

London, April 2.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the decision of the Portuguese government to import foreign wheat, suggests that Portugal intends to create a corner with a view of selling to Spain in the event of war.

Where Days Are Sunniest

And most captivating-inviting to outdoor life—that's California. Engage berth now on the California Limited via the Santa Fe Route.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The residence of F. Ringhisen at Lyndon Ras., was destroyed by fire yesterday after noon. Loss, \$1,200, covered by insurance. A stock company has been organized at McPherson, Kas., to establish an ice plant. It is expected to have the plant in operation Representatives of the Standard Oil Com-pany have decided to submit a proposition to pipe natural gas to Fort Scott from the fields.

Frank Woodard, a world-wide traveler

Easter Journal To-morrow.

HOUSE VOTES MILLIONS TOWARD STRENGTHENING THE NAVY.

CONSERVATISM OVERWHELMED

NAVAL BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

NUMBER OF TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS DOUBLED.

NAVAL COMMITTEE OVERRIDDEN

War Spirit Manifested in All the Speeches-Mr. DeArmond Appeals to United States to Strike the First Blow in the Expected Conflict.

Washington, April 1 .- After an exceedingly turbulent session of six hours, the house to-day passed the naval appropriation bill, and then adjourned until Monday. The war spirit was manifested in all the speeches, and overrode the naval committee itself by increasing the number of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, to twentyfour, the bill as reported providing for but twelve. The amendment of Mr. Cannon. chairman of the appropriations committee. to reduce the number of battleships to one was buried under an overwhelming majority. The provision relating to armor plate, which, in ordinary times would have precipitated a debate of several days, was disposed of in ten minutes, a proposition to decrease the price agreed to in the bill from \$400 to \$300 per ton being drowned in a perfect chorus of noes.

Mr. Cannon, during the course of the day ,announcing the belief of a majority of the members that war would be upon us within a week, and Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, made a notable speech, declaring that, if hostilities were to come, it was our juty to strike the first blow. Packed galleries are the regular accom-

paniment of the sessions of the house in these exciting days and to-day, an hour before the session convened, every inch of available space was taken, and hundreds besieged the doors, unable to gain admis Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the naval com-

nittee, desired to go ahead with the naval appropriatiion bill, despite the fact that, under the rules, this was private bill day. He explained briefly the urgent necessity of getting the bill through at once. A very significant incident occurred while

an attempt was being made to effect an arrangement to postpone private bill day until Tuesday. The speaker himself seemed to hesitate about asking the consent of the house, whereupon Mr. Bromwell, Re-publican, of Ohio, asked if Tuesday was set apart for private bills whether it would nterfere with a report from the foreign affairs committee "It certainly would," replied the speaker promptly.

"Then I object," shouted Mr. Bromwell, Subsequently he withdrew his objection, with the understanding that Tuesday should be private bill day, provided the foreign affairs committee had no report to make to the house. The naval bill was then taken up. Mr. King, Democrat, of Utah, made a

point of order against the provisions for new battleships and torpedo boats. It was overruled by the chair. tions committee, offered a substitute for the

paragraph in the bill providing for three pattleships, six torpedo boats and six torpedo boat destroyers. The substitute pro-vided for one battleship, to cost \$5,000,000, exclusive of armament; tweive torpedo boat estroyers and twelve torpedo boats, to cost not exceeding \$4,600,000. Mr. Cannon supported the amendment in

brief speech, arguing that, in case of ecessity, the torpedo boats and the torpedo boat destroyers would be much more valuable than the battleships, because they would be quickly built. "How long does it require to build a batleship?" asked Mr. Dockery.

"Three years." "How long to construct torpedo boats?"

"Under stress, utilizing the shipyards of he country, from three to eight months." Mr. Cannon appealed to members with cool heads and without passion to act as

wise men should act.
"What objection," asked Mr. Norton,
Democrat, of Ohio, "have you to leaving the three battleships in the bill and increasing the number of torpedo boats to the number provided in this amendment? (Tremendous applause in the galleries.) "Most gentlemen believe," said Mr. Can-

non, "that within a week we will be at war with one of the countries of the earth. That will mean additional taxation and authorizations to borrow \$500,000,000. neans that these burdens shall be put upon the people. Let us double taxation if necessary, but let us not authorize a single dollar that is not necessary to meet the emergency just in front of us. Long before these battleships can be launched, the war will be over, and I fear these battleships will be obsolete." (Applause on the floor.) Mr. Boutelle, in a spirited reply, declared that the history of naval warfare showed that the great naval battles of the world had been won by the ships of the battle

Mr. Hilborn, Republican, of California nember of the naval committee, argued earnestly in favor of authorizing the pernament increase to the battle line provided in the bill.

Mr. Cummings, Democrat, of New York, declared that the value of the battleship had been demonstrated at the battle in the Yalu, and that the subsequent action of Japan and China in ordering battleships, not to speak of the fact that Germany, France, England and Russia were building immens ships of the heavy fighting type, was conclusive proof of their value

Mr. Pearce, Republican, of Missouri, offered an amendment to increase the number of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the bill to twelve each, and to increase the appropriation from \$2,300,000 to \$4,600,000. He quoted a high naval officer as stating that these torpedo crafts were absolutely essential to the protection of the battleships of the navy. It was little short of criminal, he contended, to subject a fleet to dangers from torpedo boats.

Mr. Boutelle said the committee was perfectly willing to accept the Pearce amendment, but he pointed out that, under the emergency appropriation, the administration was buying and building torpedo and other boats of the mosquito fleet for the protection of our fighting ships.

The debate drifted into a discussion of

the respective merits of the battleships and torpedo craft. Mr. Dockery, Democrat, of Missouri, trongly opposed the Pearce amendment. He said that congress, in the present emergency, should vote every dollar the department asked, but here was a propsition indorsed neither by the department

nor the committee. It was important, he

said, that time honored customs be observed, and that members should not, in an outburst of enthusiasm, vote away money that partook more of the nature of an assault upon the treasury than an as-The Pearce amendment was adopted-137-

Mr. Foote, Republican, of New York, then offered an amendment to add two armored cruisers, to cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed \$5,000,000, to th provision for new ships. While he was advocating the amendment, he became involved in a wordy war with Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, during the course of which strong language was used. It was lost-60 to 90.

Mr. Steele, Republican, of Indiana, moved to decrease the number of battleships from three to two. Much bad tem-per was displayed as the debate proceed-Mr. Boutelle, after Mr. Steele had withdrawn a motion to close the debate. said: "I did not know but the gentleman had withdrawn my bill." (Laughter.)

"I think every member upon this floor," replied Mr. Steele, "has been impressed gince the debate began with the idea that the bill would have fared better if it had been withdrawn from the hands of the gen-tleman from Maine." (Laughter and ap-Mr. DeArmond, Democrat, of Missouri, at

this juncture got the floor with a spe that attracted much attention. He called upon the administration to take the aggressive. The Maine, he said, had been blown up in a harbor supposed to be friend ly. There was great danger now, he declared, in trusting to diplomacy rather than to our own strong arm. The great quesion now, he said, was to stop the hostile fleet approaching our shores. If we were depending upon diplomacy, it would prove a broken reed. The best protection he said, was aggression, not to wait idly resting upon hopes that had no founda-tion. He declared that we should strike while we had the advantage. War between nations was not like a contest between equally matched gladiators. The victory belonged in war to the country that best and first prepared for it, and, seeing farthest into the future, struck first where the blow would prove most effective. "Let us protect ourselves." continued Mr.

"by striking before we are stricken. (Applause.) Let us not wait. We have waited too long. I hope that proper measures of energy are on foot, and that what I apprehend as danger will be avoided. I listened with interest to the remarks about that wonder of marine naval architecture, the Holland boat, which, under the water of bay or ocean, may move silently, swiftly, unseen on its errand of destruc tion. It had seemed to me that it is hardly wise for this government, when the time for immediate action with reference to present emergency exists, to provide for a distant future when, perhaps, no provision will be needed. If war should occur, it will soon be demonstrated what the value of the modern battleship is. No mar doubts, no man can doubt, the value of the modern agent of destruction known as the torpedo boat and the torpedo boat destroyer. Silently and swiftly, in the watches of the night, over the still waters, these swift boats proceed upon their errand of destruction and, while insignificant in themselves, yet they carry such mighty agencies of destruction that the proudest ship ever floated is as a mere paper box when assailed by them. It is simply trap, simply a magnificent grave beneath pen to be on board when the destroyer

"Now, these little boats can be prepared quickly, whether quickly enouga I do not know, but the amendment and legislation in the direction of preparing that which can be prepared quickly, and, above all, use of that which we have will go far to render these magnificent battleships seless in the future.

"But above all things, let me again en leavor to impress upon the house that the danger to be provided against is the danand every moment, across the waters of the Atlantic, is coming that danger. Every hour and every moment it is closer to us, and every hour and every moment we are less secure in consequence of it. I hope that those who have influence, that those who have the ear of the agency now directing and controlling the government. largely to the exclusion of the legislative ranch, may exert that influence, that, if that has not been done which ought to be done for our protection, it may be done without further delay." (Applause.)

After several hours of wrangling, during which all sorts of amendments were offered and voted down and many speeches were made, the vote was taken upon the Cannon substitute to reduce the number of battleships to one and to increase the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers

twelve each. It was defeated, 78-124. Mr. Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama

the house adjourned until Monday.

Ibsen's Quiet Rebuke.

No man ever was so loath as Ibsen to an about 325 B. C. Her remains, with say anything regarding what he had himself written, William H. Schofield tells us toss, of Liverpool. Their authenticity in the Atlantic. It is thus he shields him was shown by certificates signed by Dr. self from the importunities of curious Brich, of the British museum, and Profestravelers and interviewers who plague him sor Bonomi, or Sir John Sloane's museum, beyond endurance. Even at court balls.

From the Lansing (Mich.) Republican.

Over at one of the depots the other day there was quite a rush of passengers to secure tickets about the time the train pulled in. In the crowd was a Lansing preacher, who appeared very nervous, and insisted that he wanted to be waited on right off quick. He presented his permit that entities him to a children's ticket, and, reaching over the heads of half a dozen people for the third or fourth time, asked for a ticket to Blankville. Becoming exasperated at the man's persistence to get ahead of other people, the agent sain, jokingly: "Why don't you wait your turn? You ministers cause me more trouble than all the other people who do business here."

re."
"You're not the only man who has felt at way," said the minister, not a bit pleased.
"Well, I'd like to know who the other

"Well, I'd like to know who the other can possibly be." said the agent, as he stopped the uplifted hand he was about to bring down on the ticket stamp.
"The devil," was the calm reply.
He got his ticket, and everybody laughed at the railroad man's exper

Easter Journal To-morrow.

FOURTEEN

DURS' BARGAIN GIVING!

Is programme for to-day. Every dept. in the store joins in a price-cutting cari that will cause the nerves in your purse to tingle. Groceries sold here are purd wholesome and the low prices are made possible only by heavy buying and a pit willingness to take millions of small profits instead of a few big ones. Our cas arantee is on everything sold. Quality is never sacrificed to make a low price. Reper, in reading these few unmatchable Bargains, that there are hundreds more awig you in the store. [No mail orders filled from this ad.]

Bhed Muslin,

Ladies' Kid Gloves, in 8 and 12-button Mous-quetaire, in blacks and browns and some light clasp glace, heavy stitching on back; original prices on these \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$50C

Dress Ginghams,

Large assortment of patterns, 28c sc value, 10 yards for. 28c

Grocery and Bakery. FIFTH FLOOR. STERLING SATURDAY SPECIALS IN THE

Large lot 10c Sugar Cured Hams, per

23 Granulated Sugar, on or-5cOil Sardines, per can34c St Co.'s Oleo, per lb&c Fat Creamery Butter, lb....20c Cit Country Butter, per lb...15c F. White Fish, per lb....20 LNo. 1 White Fish, per lb....3c LNo. 1 Lake Trout, per lb....3c Bulk Sour Pickles, per gal... 15c 26Choice Family Lard....... \$1.00 L lot Sugar Cured Hams, per

Large lot Sugar Cured California per can....

3-lb cans Table Apples, per can. 3'sc 3-lb cans Table Peaches, per can... 9c Fanciest White Wine Vinegar, per Best Amber Drip Table Syrup, per Best Silver Drip Table Syrup, per

THIRD FLOOR.

15 lbs hand picked Navy Beans ... 250 15 the Bulk Rolled Oats 25c 10 bars Lenox Soap......250 12 bars Water Queen Soap 250 15 bars Rex Laundry Soap 250 2 large loaves Best Bread 30 Fresh Ginger Snaps, trust price &c, Ilc. our price, per lb.....70 Fresh Soda Crackers, per lb.. Western Mixed Candy, per lb 3c

Urellas.

MAIN FLOOR. Apening sale takes place to-by which two lots are offered

We closed out 25 dozen Leghorns at a very low price—and our customers will get the benefit. They are fine quality, in both plain and lace edges, and would sell regularly for \$1.50; our One lot of Short Back Sailors, Bernina chipped straw, an assortment of styles and colors......39c One lot of Misses' Sallors, made from black and mixed straws, assorted shapes39c One lot of Roses, cluster of two large roses and two buds in a bunch, large roses and two buds in a bunch, per punch..... Drugs, Etc.

SECOND FLOOR. To-day you get a chance to fill your perfume atomizers with your choice of odors from any of the brands mentioned below, which are sold regularly at 35c to 75c per ounce,

.....25c Seeley's, Colgate's, Crown Perfume Co.'s (of London), Eastman's, Palmer's, Woodworth's, Leon Mangenets Co.'s, Imperial Crown, Henzie Bros. & Hill's, Jean Franset, etc. Our Perfume Atomizers are at your service at any time.

heast Corr Sixth and

Millinery.

ROYTIES AS A BARGAIN.

TWONGS AND A QUEEN KNOCKED DOWN AT AUCTION.

The sicented Remains of a Trio oscient Rulers Sold in Conent Garden, London, for

and ture yourselves the rage of Antiochupter, king of Assyria, the conqueror
of tGauls, had any of his subjects hintof tGauls, had any of his subjects hintof this royal remains would ever becomin object of sale. Yet this trio of
roy mummies was actually sold the
othlay in Covent garden for 75 guineas,
objects of ceach.

othlay in Covent garden for the last shalls, for each.

Le respect has been paid to the last rest places of the ancient Egyptians. Ar, in search of booty have broken opethe tombs; doctors in the middle agbrayed the mummles in their mortan concocting strange drugs, and it has evbeen asserted that engineers in moderays have used mummles as fuel in

4. despite this vandalism of years, tombs of the ancient Egyptian rulers rein undiscovered. They were located inhe most desolate and inaccessible pils, and hidden with elaborate care, the Mr. Underwood. Democrat, of Alabama, offered an amendment appropriating \$4,000,000 for the establishment of a government armor plate factory. He did not think it proper, with a war cloud over the country, to criticise the price fixed in the bill for armor plate, but his amendment looked to the future.

Before the battleships authorized in the bill were completed, the government could save the extortion to which it was now subjected. He went briefly into the results of the government's investigation of the cost of armor plate, to show that the manufacturers had mulcted the government. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

An amendment to reduce the cost of armor plate to \$300 per ton was defeated. This completed the bill, and it was reported to the house and passed. Then, at 6 p. m., the house adjourned until Monday.

his father.
The female mummy sold the other day

self from the importunities of curious Brich, of the British museum, and Professel travelers and interviewers who plague him sor Bonomi, or Sir John Sloane's museum, and Professer travelers and interviewers who plague him sor Bonomi, or Sir John Sloane's museum, and Professer travelers and interviewers who plague him sor Bonomi, or Sir John Sloane's museum, and Professer travelers and interviewers who plague him sor Bonomi, or Sir John Sloane's museum, and Professer travelers and interviewers who have sever he is not rid of the importunate; and on one occasion a German lady received one of those quiet rebukes to impertinence which have given him a well-merited reputation for reticent reserve. Hardly had she been presented to him before she broke out into expressions of enthusiastic admiration, and finally wound up with the question which Ibsen has heard so often that he is now tired of it. "Do you mind telling me. Dr. Ibsen, what you meant by Peer Gynt."

A dead silence reigned for a moment in the little group surrounding the old man and I expected him to change the subject without answering the query. But no; he finally raised his head, threw back his shock of white hair, adjusted his glasses looked quizzically into the woman's eyes and then slowly drawled quit.

Ober Gynt only our Lord and I knew what I meant; and as for me, I have entirely forgotten."

Not the Only One.

From the Lansing (Mich.) Republican.

Over at one of the depots the other day there was quite a rush of passengers to secure tickets about the time the train pulled in. In the crowd was a Lansing preacher, who appeared very nervous, and insisted that he wanted to be waited on right off quick. He presented his permit that entities him to a children's ticket, and, reaching over the heads of his permit that entitles him to a children's ticket, and, reaching over the heads of his permit that entitles him to a children's ticket, and, reaching over the heads of his permit that entitles him to a children's ticket, and of other neonle level of the c

hat leads the way. Homeseekers' Excursions Via

Katy Route. On April 5th and 19th, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will sell tickets to all points in Texas, points in Louisiana, Arizona and New Mexico at very low rates. For particulars call at ticket office, 823 Main street, 1944 Union avenue, or address your nearest ticket agent.

T. J. FITZGERALD, P. and T. A.

Briggs-"What did she say when she rejected you?" Griggs-"She said it wasn't necessarily due to lack of merit, but on account of great pressure of other material."-Life.

HEROINE OF SUMTER DEAD Polly Talked Wisely, But Refused

to Talk of the Fort's Capture. om the New York World.

Death yesterday visited Clifton, S. L. bringing woe and desolation to the hou of Parkinson. The shades were down, the blinds were tightly closed, and on the ha

POLLY, Born 185-; Died March 24, 1898.

There are parrots and parrots, but never a bird in all the world to compare with Parkinson's Polly. She was the wisest old bird that every talked from a perch. Polly was big and as green as an Irishman's dream of home.

Away back before the commencement of the civil war Polly was born. The date is buried in obscurity. When Sumter was fired on Polly was the property of General Harvey Brown and an inmate of that cheese-box which made such a pile of history in the dark days of 1861.

Polly stood the bombaroment as a veteran. And when the fort fell she bowed her head in grief and refused to speak for several days.

head in grief and refused to speak for several days.

After the war was over General Brown brought the bird North and presented it to his friend, Parkinson. The latter soon came to look upon the bird as a member of his family. He placed heavy gold bands on Polly's legs as ornaments and took her into his confidence. When Mr. Brown went to live with him a triumvirate was formed, and the tree companions aved together in harmony. in harmony.

But men and parrots all come and go, and Polly died at last of old age. Her end was peaceful. Mr. Parkinson hopes to bury Polly in one of the Richmond ceme-

teries.

He says that the bird knew more than lots of human beings who are buried in cemeteries and he does not see why Polly should not lie in the prettiest plot of all. The Violet Girl.

The violet girl is the girl of the spring. Not only does she wear violets in preference to every other flower, but whenever it is possible each article of her wardrobe is bedecked with violats.

ence to every other flower, but whenever it is possible each article of her wardrobe is bedecked with violets.

She carries a pocketbook decorated with lenameled violets, she wears an aigrette of viclets in her hair, and even her lingerie is showered with dainty blossoms.

Fickle she may be in some things, but surely to the violet the society girl remains true. This spring the violet craze has completely taken possession of her.

She is even wearing her violets in an entirely novel way. The conventional bunch, or two or three bunches grouped together and pinned to the corsage is no longer the proper thing. This spring either a flourishing bank account or a devoted young man is an absolute necessity if the society girl aims to wear her violets in the most approved fashion. One bunch, no matter how large, is not sufficient. If she is going to the theater, the opera, or merely for a promenade, three big bunches of violets are what the ultra-fashionable young woman demands. One nosegay is a triffe smaller than the others. This she fastens to her left shoulder, so close to her cheek that the fragrant blossoms dare to rub against it now and then.

ZA largebunch is pinned to her corsage, althe fragrant blossoms dare to rub against it now and then. zA largebunch is pinned to her corsage, almost obliterating it from view, and the third she carries in her right hand, or, if she is at the theater or the opera, it is laid carelessly on her lap or upon the railing of the box.

The Evolution of Cour when wandering bands of ape beings had not developed customs to the level of priest of the box.

Care of Boys' Clothing.

With regard to the care of boys' clothes a word or two may be said.

Proper brushing is a great matter.

If dust and dirt are allowed to remain on cloth or serge garments they certainly make men look very shabby. Wiping the article over with a dampish cloth and then allowing it to dry is a capital renovator.

vator.

For grease spots use benzine. Rub it smartly on the spot. having placed a piece of blotting paper underneath.

Another thing which should always be seen to—the placing of loops on all articles of wear, coats, dresses, etc. That small thing, the loop, saves clothes very muchif it is used. If there are no loops and clothes are hung up by the sleeve—a favorite plan—no wonder unsightly creases vorite plan-no wonder unsightly creases are made and the things soon look shabby. THE BURLINGTON ROUTE is 140 MILES the SHORTEST line to SEATTLE and TACOMA: 474 MILES the SHORTEST line to SPOKANE. Train service unexcelled.

The Burlington Route. The best line to St. Paul.

THE "PERPETUATED"PLANTS

Mortheast Corner

THEY ARE A SERVICEABLE SUBSTI-TUTE FOR LIVE ONES.

Now Sold in Great Quantity-Some thing About Their Manufacture -Where They Are Chiefly

Thof the mummy of a queen of Babylon ig knocked down at a bargain by the imer of a London auctioneer; imagine feelings of Ptolemy II., surnamed Philiphus, the patron of learning and foun of the Alexandrian library, had any his astrologers predicted that his desided body would meet similar fate; and turney ourselves the rage of Anti-obsolver king of Assyria, the conqueror

"Made in Germany."

"These perpetuated plants are made only in Germany," a dealer said to a New York Evening Post reporter. "They are imported in New York, by whom they are distributed through the whole country. The firm with which I am connected makes regular shipments to California, Texas and Utah. Just now the sales are larger than they have ever been before, and it is probable that they will continue to increase for some time yet. The plants appeared on the market about three years ago. They were first sold in Germany, where they are made, but were imported here within a few months. Now, I believe, they are sold in France and the Northern European countries, and to a small extent in England. They are being made in Immense quantities in several factories. I know from experience that the manufacturers are hardly able to keep up with their orders. in New York, by whom they are distrib-

The "Perpetuating" Process. "The 'perpetuating' process is a close secret with the manufacturers. We receive the goods in this country in carefully packed cases; all we have to do with their preparation for sale is the unpacking, dustpacked cases; all we have to do wit their preparation for sale is the unpacking, dusting and mounting. They are real plants, chemically treated and pressed; they are not, properly speaking, artificial. I know nothing of the constituents of the preparation with which they are treated and but little of the method. It is common knowledge, however, that the palms are grown in tropical countries, where, as a matter of course, they are kept in the most healthy condition. Before they are taken from the ground the roots are injected with a solution of certain salts. I have been told, and rot very quickly. The plant is then pulled up, the shreds of the root are cut away and it is shipped to the factory for further treatment. At the factory it is dipped in a solution, and finally pressed. I believe, leaf by leaf. It is then ready for shipment. It is ready for sale after it has been firmly fixed by the stem in plaster of paris in a flower pot and the plaster covered with dampened moss. It will last for an indefinite length of time.

Roses and Carnations. "The process is still imperfect. Much finer effects are looked for by the manufacturers. In a recent business letter from Germany I was told that experiments for the preservation of flowers were in prog-ress, and that the prospects for an en-tirely successful result were bright. Roses and carnations, I believe, are the flowers now being experimented with."

The Evolution of Courtship.

In the dim and misty ages of the past, when wandering bands of apelike human beings had not developed their tribal customs to the level of priestly ceremony—when the medicine man had not arisen—a marriage between a man and a young woman was generally consummated by the man beating the girl into insensibility and dragging her by the hair to his cave. Added to its simplicity, the custom had the merit of improving the race, as unhealthy and ill favored girls were not pursued, and similar men were clubbed out of the pursuit by stronger. But the process was necessarily painful to the loved one, and her female children naturally inherited a repugnance to being wooed.

When a civilized young lady, clothed and well conducted, anticipates being

When a civilized young lady, clothed and well conducted, anticipates being kissed or embraced by her lover, she places in the way what difficulties the in her power; she gets behind tables and chairs, runs from him, compels him to pursue, and expects him to. In her maidenly heart she may want to be kissed, but she cannot help resisting. She obeys the same instinct that impelled this wild girl to spring from the outstretched arms of the boy and go screaming out of the cave and down the beach in simulated terror—an instinct inherited from the prehabilic mother, who fled for dear life and a whole skin from a man armed with a club and bent upon marriage.

Easter number of The Journal to-morrow.